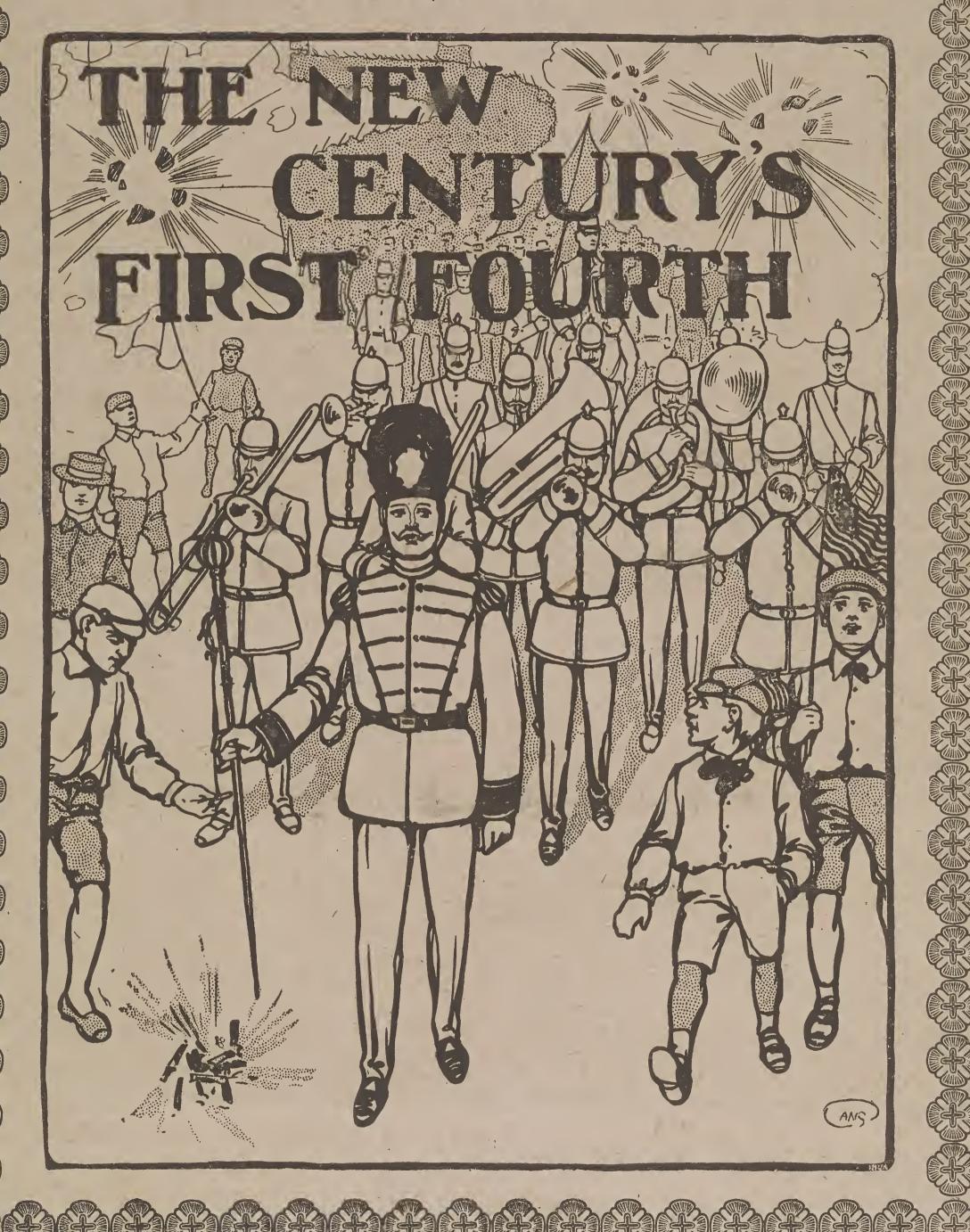
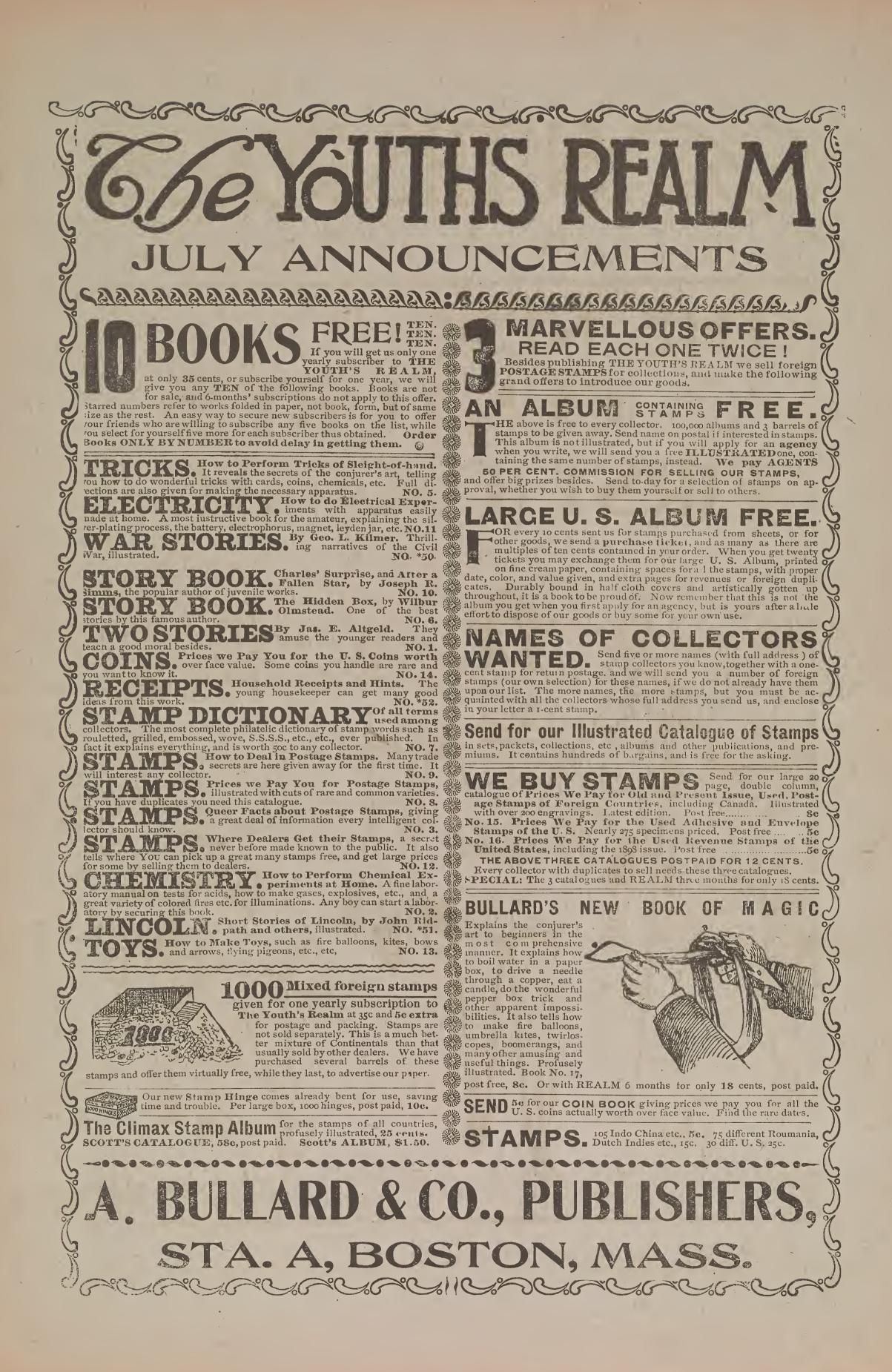
GOEYOUTHS REALM JULY 1901







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The Fourth at Sebogan Light

BY JOE LINCOLN.

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dong!" boomed the bell buoy at the end of the ledge. "O0-00-00-00-00!" answered the distant fog horn at

Ramsey's Point. Down at the foot of the lighthouse the surf hissed, roared and creamed over the seaweed covered rocks. Abner Dawes turned uneasily in his chair and glanced at the clock. It was half past 7 and the morning of the Fourth of July, 1898.

Luther Payne, the old ex-man-ofwar's man and head light keeper, sat near by reading the day before yesterday's newspaper. He was eagerly spelling out every word of intelligence from the blockading fleet at Santiago, for he had served under Farragut, and the United States navy was his hobby, his pride and his idol. The breaking out of the war with Spain and Dewey's victory had thrown the old man into a

tremendous excitement. But for the past two months Cervera's fleet had claimed all his attention.

When the fleet left Cadiz and started for the West Indies, he expressed the opinion that it was a "dead luck" and even went so far as to send up to S-and order a liberal assortment of fireworks with which to celebrate its destruction. Every day since it had been penned up in Santiago harbor he had snorted his disgust because the "cowardly Greasers didn't come out and fight."

"Nothin new!" he snorted. "I'm 'fraid our ships'll never git a whack at them Greasers. Plaguy shame, I call it! How's the fog-thick as ever?"

"Yes, yes; thicker, if anything!" answered Abner disgustedly. "Guess my Fourth'll be spent about here."

"Too bad! I know when a feller makes up his mind ter ask a girl he wants ter git it over with as quick as possible. Sorter like havin a tooth out, ain't it?"

Abner paid little heed to this remark, but opened the door and stepped out on the iron gallery of the lightledge of rocks which, submerged at unsafe to leave the lighthouse in

high tide, marks the entrance to the harbor of the city of S---. The city itself is seven miles away. The nearest land to the light is Ramsey's Point, and that lies two miles to the west.

Now, the average young man would deem Ramsey's Point a dreary place in which to spend the Fourth, but Abner, who had been looking forward to the holiday for a week, thought of it as an lideal spot because Sadie Ainsworth lived there.

Sadie was an orphan whose father, a fisherman, had been drowned the year before, leaving her to care for her two little brothers. Abner, who became acquainted with her when he first took the post of assistant keeper at Sebogan, was now deeply in love. He had not spoken to the young lady on the subject as yet, but had made up his mind to go over to the Point on the Fourth of July, "pop the question" and learn his fate.

Luther, whose interest in his subordinate's love affair was second only to his interest in the navy, had willingly given the latter permission to take the day off, but the storm of the day behouse. Sebogan light is built on the fore and the fog of today rendered it



charge of but one man; so, unless the fog lifted, the trip would have to be postponed.

"Looks 's if 'twould stay thick all day, don't it?" said Mr. Payne, who had followed Abner out on the gallery. Abner grunted assent. The two men leaned over the iron rail and peered down into a mist so dense that the tower seemed to be floating in the clouds. Suddenly the head keeper spoke.

"Ab," he asked, "do you hear anybody callin?"

"No. Wait a minute, though! Seems if I did."

"I do, and I heard two or three times. Sounds like a woman's voice or a child's."

They both listened, and above the sounds of the sea and the bell they heard a shrill cry.

Luther made a speaking trumpet of his hands and through it sent a thunderous "Hello!"

The distant cry was repeated, this time seemingly by two voices.

"Children, sure!" said Luther. Then he bellowed, "What's the matter?"

"Help us! We're driftin in a dory!" came the reply.

The two men ran down the winding stairs, through the various rooms of the light and came out on the platform below the lower door. They were still 30 feet above the rocks, but an iron ladder led downward, and they descended swiftly.

The cry was heard again, this time much nearer.

"What little wind there is left is blowin right toward us," said Luther. "They'll pass close by, even if they don't run afoul of the ledge. If they git inter this surf, it'll be all day with 'em!"

Abner turned quickly, climbed up to and entered the door of the light and reappeared with a long coil of stout rope. One end of this he tied about his waist and the other he fastened to the lowest rung of the iron ladder.

"If they pass anywhere in sight," he said coolly, "I'm goin off ter 'em. You stand by ter pull me in when I'm ready."

A dim shape moved out of the fog. perched on the crest of a great roller. It swung onward and became a dory, without oars or sail and with two little figures perched in the stern. Abner saw that it would pass the point where he stood and strike an isolated. rock just beyond. Without a word he plunged in and, striking out swiftly, seized the gunwale of the dory. He raised himself cautiously, rested with his chest on the gunwale and reached out his hands. The dory rose on a big breaker, descended and upset in a lather of foam. Luther, pulling frantically on the rope, drew his partner ashore. The latter had a small boy's coat gripped in each hand, and the boys themselves were inside of the coats.

When the quartet was safe in the living room of the lighthouse and the sobbing youngsters were getting warm and dry before the kitchen stove, Luther came into the room where his assistant was changing his clothes and said in an awestruck whisper:

"Abner, do you know who them children are?"

"Yes; I knew 'em when I first saw 'em in the dory. They're the Ainsworth boys."

"Yes, sir; that's exactly who they be brothers of your gal! Blessed if it don't seem like the hand of Providence!"

The story told by the boys was this: They had the night before pleaded with their sister to be allowed to get up at 3 o'clock and go over to the village, where there was to be a bonfire. She had refused permission, and the youngsters had run away, climbing out of their bedroom window. Seeing the dory which belonged to a neighbor on the beach, they thought they would save time by rowing over to the next point and walking to the village from there. They became bewildered in the fog, lost their oars in the rough water beyond the point and had drifted across the bay over to the light.

They said their sister would not be alarmed if they did not return till night, because she would guess that they had run away to go to the fire and would suppose they had staid to dinner at Eddie Willis' uncle's house. Eddie was to have gone with them.

But the hours went by, and the fog showed no signs of lifting. The boys had a fine time for awhile, exploring the lighthouse and watching Abner clean the lantern. But at length they began to grow weary of these amusements and to remember that it was the Fourth and they had no firecrackers. Luther, who had been pondering for some time, said:

"Ab, it seems ter me as if these boys had been sent her, you understand, sorter providential like. Now, I ain't goin ter have their good time sp'iled. If they can't go ter the fireworks, why, by gum, the fireworks can come ter them!"

He went into his bedroom and returned dragging a wooden packing case. From it he took rockets pinwheels, Roman candles and bombs galore.

"There!" he said, with a sigh. "I cal'lated ter fire these off when our fleet knocked them Spaniards out of water, but I don't see no chance of that happenin, so I'm goin ter put these ter a good use. I'm goin ter fire 'em off this evenin ter amuse these boys."

At 4 o'clock the fog was as thick as ever, but the surf had subsided, and the sea was comparatively smooth. The boys and the two keepers were out on the gallery arranging the last pieces of red fire. Then Luther said suddenly:

"Listen! Either I ain't got over this mornin's business or somebody's hail-in us again!"

"Light ahoy!" came a voice over the water.

"Ahoy yerself!"

"Keep a-hollerin. We're tryin ter find yer!"

The four on the gallery "kept a-hollerin," as requested. Then a voice spoke just beneath them, a voice that three of them knew and loved.

"Oh, Abner," it said, "I'm in dreadful trouble! My little brothers are missing, and I'm afraid they have drifted

out to sea in a boat. Have you seen or heard anything of them?"

And there below in a sailboat, with Mr. Willis at the tiller, sat Sadie Ainsworth.

The boys took it upon themselves to answer.

"Hello, Sadie!" they screamed. "Here we are! We're all right, and there's goin ter be bully fireworks!"

Sadie had met Mr. Willis that afternoon, found out from him that her brothers had not gone with Eddie, had traced their footsteps in the sand of the beach until she came to where they had taken the dory and had surmised the rest. Mr. Willis had offered to take his sailboat and put out in the fog, with the faint hope of rescuing the lost ones, and she had insisted on going with him.

The boys wanted their sister to remain at the light until evening and see the fireworks. Abner certainly did not attempt to dissuade her, and Luther warmly advocated her remaining.

"The fog's liftin a leetle now," he said. "Wait until by and by, and Ab'll take the boat and put you ashore."

So she decided to remain, and Mr. Willis went back alone. Luther lost no time in telling Miss Ainsworth of Abner's heroism in saving her brothers. He also kept discreetly out of the way and insisted that the boys should be with him, thus leaving the young couple alone.

The fog lifted after supper, and it was time for the fireworks. The boys and Luther were out on the gallery. The sea was shining smooth in the

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to the Editor of this paper.

starlight, and a puffing tug was coming up the harbor.

Abner, with a face shining with joy till it looked like a full moon, rushed up the stairs and grasped the head keeper's hand in a mighty grip.

"It's all right, old man," he whispered triumphantly. "She says yes. She'll marry me."

"Hooray!" yelled Luther. "Blessed if that ain't pretty nigh as good as hearin that we'd licked the Spaniards!"

The tug had come abreast of the light-house. Her skipper leaned out of the pilothouse and hailed the keeper.

"Hey, Lute!" he shouted. "Heard the news?"

"No. What news?"

"Why, from Santiago! The Spaniards tried ter run out of the harbor yesteraday, and our fleet sunk every blessed ship of 'em. We didn't lose a vessel and only one man."

Mr. Payne stood like a statue for a moment. Then he dashed into the lighthouse and returned with a kerosene lamp. Knocking the chimney from the latter, he applied the blazing wick to a spot on the gallery rail. There was a sputter of fire, a crackle, and the lighthouse burst into a halo of glory. Rockets whizzed from the windows, blue lights, red lights and white lights shone everywhere; flowerpots blossomed on the roof, and Roman candles sent their stars upward.

"Great Scott!" shrieked the astounded tugboat captain. "I thought you hadn't heard of it!"

"I hadn't!" Luther was dancing like a madman.

"Then how on earth did you happen ter have all these things ready?"

"Providence! Providence has had command of this light all day long, and don't you fergit it!"

The First Fourth



has always seemed funny to me," said the man from Boston, "that signers of the Declaration of Independence should have picked out such a slow place as Philadelphia to thus immortalize. I've always

wondered why the Declaration wasn't promulgated in Boston."

"That's right, or, better yet, in New York," said the man from Manhattan. "Philadelphia must have been pretty slow—dead slow—in those old stage-coach days."

"You fellows make me tired," said the man from Philadelphia. "Why, at that time Philadelphia was the swiftest thing in the country. That was why it was selected by the signers and"—

"Swift? Huh! Chicago's the swiftest thing that ever happened. If they had known their business, they would have chosen Chicago," broke in the man from the World's fair city.

"Chicago!" shouted the Bostonian, the New Yorker and the Philadelphian in chorus.

- "It was a howling wilderness!"
- "It hadn't even happened then!"
- "It wasn't on the map even!"
- "That's right," sneered the Boston

man. "Philadelphia was very swift at that time. It was four days after the Fourth arrived before you people heard about what had happened and got up a celebration—four whole days after. Talk about being slow!"

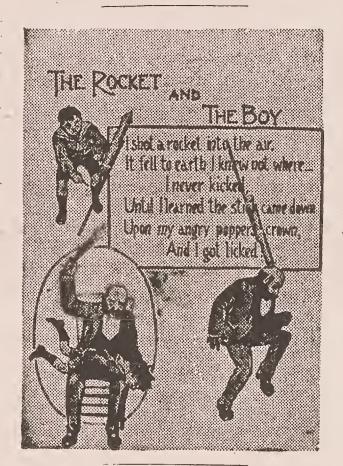
A broad smile of triumph slowly took possession of the Philadelphian's face.

"Oh, I don't know!" he cried. "If Philadelphia was slow, there were others. It is true it took us four days before we woke up and got to celebrating, but swift New York didn't get at it and rip down old George III's statue until five days after the Fourth, and as for Boston—swift, lightning Boston—she didn't even wake up and hear about it and get to celebrating for two whole weeks! Slow? Just cut Philadelphia out after this, will you?"

Ben Rushton.

Still Room to Crow.

"Rome was not built in a day," and, great as this republic has become in a century and a quarter, it may be still in infancy. Growth can come without expansion, growth in republican ideals.



SUDDEN BRILLIANCY.

ASTRONOMERS PUZZLED BY THE AP-PEARANCE OF THE NEW STAR.

Novi Persei Has Had a Number of Predecessors In History—Naturally Only of the Eleventh Magnitude. Some Theories of Its Origin.

Something more than 2,000 years ago, according to the New York Post, a star appeared in the sky which had never been seen before. To the mighty brain of Hipparchus this event suggested the necessity for a catalogue of all the fixed stars, and he set himself to work at that prodigious task. He made a catalogue of 1,080 stars, entirely, of course, from naked eye observation, and while engaged on the work made his great discover, of the precession of the equinoxes.

There is no record of where this star was located nor is the location of the next temporary star, A. D. 125, to be found. In the year 389 a star of the

education of

first magnitude appeared in the constellation Aquila. It shone with surpassing brilliancy, but in three weeks disappeared and was never seen again.

In the ninth century a new star appeared in Scorpio outshining Antares and remaining for a considerable time. In 945 and again in 1264 a new star appeared in Cassiopeia, but it was not until 1572 that we have the complete history of a temporary star.

This star had a brilliancy equal to Venus at her best and was seen even at noonday. It shone brilliantly for several weeks, then began to diminish and in a few months was of the second magnitude. It continued to diminish until it was of the sixth magnitude and then disappeared, having remained in sight more than 16 months.

In 1604 a new star appeared in Opliuchus which was observed by Kepler and others. It exceeded in brightness any of the fixed stars, even outshining Jupiter, which chanced to be near. It remained in the sky more than a year, making its final exit during the winter, when lost in the rays of the sun.

For another important event of this kind we must pass over two and a half centuries, to 1866, when a telescopic star of the northern crown burst into second magnitude brilliance. It continued but a few weeks and then faded away to its original dimness. Temporary stars not exceeding the fifth magnitude have since been observed—Cygnus, Auriga and Andromeda.

For the new star now in our sky, shining, as it does, with great brilliance, we must therefore go back about 300 years to find a precedent, and not more than two or three striking instances have been seen in the whole recorded history of the sky. For all ages to come the star of 1901 will have a prominent place in all textbooks of astronomy. Like others before, it is likely to return to practical invisibility after a short time, and no one should neglect the opportunity of gazing on this most wonderful object.

The new star, which was discovered on the evening of Feb. 22, was before that date a star of about the eleventh magnitude and consequently could be seen only with a large telescope. It is in the constellation Perseus and can easily be found. The constellation is seen in the northwest soon after sunset well up in the sky. Near by is the constellation Cassiopeia, which is shaped like an firregular W. These constellations are on the opposite of the pole (indicated by the north star) from the Big Dipper, or Great Bear, and ata about the same distance. A little search will enable any person to discover the three stars that form an irregular row in Perseus with the new star near by:

What occasions these new stars is a question easier to ask than to answer. The old theory that they were traveling in elliptical orbits, rushing into our fanlike comets, is absolutely untenable for they spring into brilliancy in a single day, perhaps in a moment. From what is known of the rate of speed with which the swiftest of the stars travel 100,000 years of recession would not strikingly diminish their luster. The theory of obscuration by meteoric swarms may answer in the case of variables, but can hardly apply to the case of a star which shines but a few

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weeks in the course of 2,000 years.

We are accordingly forced to the reluctant conclusion that the star, either by collision with another body or by some other disturbance, is made to suddenly flame out with an energy many thousand times its normal. The conclusion is reluctant, because if such be the case all life which might exist on any attendant planet would be instantly and inevitably destroyed in the mighty flood of heat poured upon it.

A star of the eleventh magnitude, under ordinary conditions, is probably situated at a distance so great that light, traveling 18,700 mlles a second, requires at least 2,000 years to reach the earth. It is likely therefore that this distant star endured its shock disaster 2,000 years ago.

How Our Legs Grow.

As a fact our lower limbs are not usually both of exactly the same length, though they are so for all practical purposes. The left is usually the longer, though the gait is not notably influenced by this fact. At birth the lower limbs are shorter than the upper, and their movements are rather of the prehensile type. "We are not born leggy like the foal or kangaroo. but we gradually achieve legginess." The bones increase in length, not so much by interstitial deposit as by addition to their ends-that is, by progressive ossitication of the layer of cartilage which intervenes between therend of the shaft and the epiphysis. Ossification goes on till the component parts of the bone are all united by bony matter, and thus the stature of the individual is determined.-New York Medical Record.

PROTECT THE CHILDREN.

Common Childhood Affections Often Lend to Later Serious Diseases.

The great lesson that doctors have learned in recent years, according to Dr. James J. Walsh, the medical expert of the New York Journal, is that

the foundation of many serious diseases of adult life is laid in childhood. The early years are eminently susceptible to disease. The growing child is expending all its energies for development and has very little surplus vitality to enable it to resist the invasion of disease. As a consequence, certain contagious diseases are so common among children that they have come to be spoken of as "the ordinary diseases of childhood."

The term is a bad one, for it seems to presuppose that it is almost impossible to keep children from having these diseases. This idea is eminently false. The only reason for thinking that these diseases are unavoidable is that so far proper precautions have not been taken to prevent their spread. Now that we realize, first, the importance of these diseases, and, second, the possibility of limiting their ravages, every one should co-operate with the efforts of the boards of health, school physicians and sanitarlans generally in the enforcement of regulations that prevent them from becoming epidemic.

Familiar examples of contagious diseases, that are by no means so harmless as they are apparently considered to be, are measles and whooping cough. There is a distinct mortality from these diseases. In every epidemic some of those attacked die.

Even more serlous than this, however, is the fact that both these diseases predispose to consumption later In life. One distinguished French physician of large experience says that an attack of measles predisposes more surely to consumption than family tendency or even exposure to the contagion of tuberculosis by living with those suffering from the disease.

Scarlet fever is the most frequent source of fatal kidney disease in later life. Of late years the public has become more and more familiar with the ravages of Bright's disease. Practically always the beginning of the process dates from early life. Usually the excitling cause was scarlet fever, though almost any of the contagious diseases may damage the kidneys. Even so mild an infectious fever as mumps may cause nephritis. Whether such a nephritis ever gets entirely well is doubtful.

Rheumatism is another extremely important disease in children. It occurs much oftener than is thought. All the so called growing pains are of rheumatle origin.

The thing to be feared in rheumatism is involvement of the heart. This occurs much more frequently in children than in grown people. In over 80 per cent of rheumatism in children under 10 years of age the heart becomes affected. This is the great source of heart disease in adult life.

It is during the unsettled spring weather that all these contagious diseases, with their special liability to attack children, are most frequent. Little can be done for these diseases once they have got hold. Much can be done, however, to prevent their spread. Schools are a great source of contagion. Many occasions of spreading these diseases would be avoided if parents were more ready to keep their children home from school as soon as even slight illness developed. This would be the

very best way, besides, to assure such diseases running a mild course.

The other point in the management of children is the prolongation of their care as convalescents from any illness until they are fully restored to their old condition of health. This is important after rheumatism and scarlet fever, especially if there has been complicating heart or kidney trouble. During the anæmic condition that so often follows the infectious fevers children should always be kept from school in order to have the benefit of the light and air of the middle of the day. Light is as important for children as for young plants. They must not be allowed to spend much time in dark rooms. Care during childhood days will assure a vigorous middle age. The child is father to the man in nothing more than in the health the adult is to enjoy.

What a Patent Costs.

In the course of its progress through the office up to the issue and mailing of a patent, says E. V. Smalley in The Century, an application passes through the hands of 52 persons. An applicant pays \$15 to have his claim examined, and in case he is granted a patent an additional fee of \$20 is required. Attorneys charge from \$25 up, according to the work demanded by the cases, and as the applications number about 40,000 yearly it will be seen that there is a good deal of money to be divided among the patent lawyers, whose signs cover the faces of the buildings in the vicinity of the patent office. An inventor is not required to employ an attorney, but probably 99 out of 100 do. In simple cases where there is no interference with prior claims an inventor can almost as well deal direct with the government, but in most cases the knowledge of the lawyer is valuable. He can study other inventions in the tame line and knows how to make the tlaim of his client broad enough to cover all that is new and valuable and **Jot so** broad as to be rejected.

Flammarion Against Tesla.

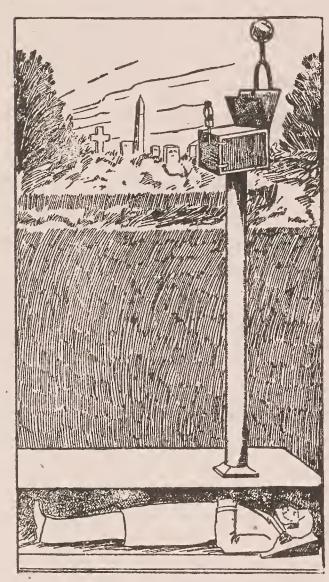
M. Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer, does not place the slightest credence in the idea that the inhabitants of Mars are trying to signal to our earth. He declares that the lights observed in the Icarium Mare were, in his opinion, simply the reflection of the rays of the setting sun on the clouds over that sea.

To Prevent Premature Burial.

According to the Cincinnati Enquirer, practical demonstration was given recently in New York of a method of saving the lives of those prematurely buried. The system is the invention of Count Michael de Karnice Karnickio of Russia.

Count Karniekio's apparatus consists of a tube four inches in diameter, a box and a few appliances for signaling. The tube is placed over an aperture in the coffin, and the other end of it appears above the surface of the ground, where it is surmounted by the box. Through the tube passes a rod, on the end of which, inside the coffin, is a ball. The slightest movement of the body in the coffin is communicated to the rod, which in turn releases springs. The door of the hermetically sealed box flies open, the bell rings,

and the signal ball rises above the grave to a height of six feet. At night a lamp is placed overhead, and in the event of the supposed dead recovering consciousness there is a ray of reassuring light. The attention of the watchman of the cemetery may also be attracted by a rocket, which is automatically discharged.



DEVICE TO PREVENT PREMATURE BURIAL.

Household Refrigeration.

According to the New York Post, a new electrical machine has been invented by which, it is claimed, ice can be made in houses or apartments at much less cost than it can be furnished by any company. The machine is operated by a one horsepower motor, which is declared to be capable of producing 1.200 pounds of ice in 24 hours at a cost to the consumer of about \$1. It is also declared by the electric company which is using the machine that a small refrigerating machine on the same principle can be installed in any refrigerator which will maintain an absolutely even temperature for a whole season and that it will also produce small pieces of ice for an ice pitcher and may be used for freezing cream. The new machine uses anhydrous ammonia, and its expansion is regulated by a small electric motor which goes about its work automatically and requires no more attention than the usual oiling.

An Editor at Ten.

Karl Keffer, Jr., of Charleroi is the youngest managing editor in Pennsylvania. He is but 10 years old. His paper is The Bubble, a four page monthly publication, which has become one of the most popular of local journals. Under the title appears the motto, "Bubble, bubble, toil and trouble."

This youthful journalist is not lacking in the enterprise and energy which characterize the up to date city newspaper man. In his January issue he proudly claimed that his paper "scoop-

ed" all local competitors in the matter of the news of McKinley's election. That he can paddle his own canoe is proved by the following editorial note, which appears in a recent issue of his paper:

"If we had as many quarters in our pocket as there are people who give us advice on how The Bubble should be run, we would have to get a larger pocket."

Bird Thoughts.

- I lived first in a little house, And lived there very well;
- I thought the world was small and round And made of pale blue shell.
- I lived next in a little nest,
- Nor needed any other;
 I thought the world was made of straw
 And brooded by my mother.

One day I fluttered from the nest

- To see what I could find.

 I said: "The world is made of leaves;
 I have been very blind."
- At length I flew beyond the tree,
 Quite fit for grown up labors;
 I don't know how the world is made,

And neither do my neighbors.

A French military engineer suggests reaching the north pole by means of

an ice tunnel which would be lighted throughout by electricity.

The exports of copper from the United States in 1900 were more than 300,000,000 pounds as against about 190,000,000 pounds in 1899. Germany

190,000,000 pounds as against about 190,000,000 pounds in 1899. Germany afforded the largest individual market, taking more than 61,000,000 pounds of our copper in 1900.

Nikola Tesla says: "The storage battery of today is nearly perfect. The substitution of a lighter material than lead will alone improve it, and Thomas A. Edison is the man who will solve the problem."

Recent experiments in wireless telegraphy in connection with the French fleet have been so satisfactory that it has been decided to provide the whole Mediterranean squadron with wireless apparatus, which will be subjected to decisive tests during the coming cruise of the squadron.



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No. S4.-Metagram,

Whole I am a hollow between hills. Change my head, and I successively become a sharp, clinking sound, separate, to blend, to feel a slarp, thrilling or pricking sensation.

No. 85. Book Titles.

- 1. A man's nickname and a pronoun.
- 2. To possess and to keep.

3. A cold place to live in.

No. 83.-Numerical Enigma.

I am composed of 50 letters and form a quotation by Philip James Bailey.

My 9, 17, 4, 28, 48, 39 is a modest spring flower. My 50, 12, 8, 33, 36, 2, 40, 25 is the Jeffersonia. My 25, 40, 7, 11, 37, 5, 22, 36, 34, 3, 22, 18, 49, 20, 27, 40, 7 belongs to the lily family, and the name suggests a very wise man. My 12, 31, 8, 24, 26; 40, 9, 32, 18, 29 is a kind of herb bennet. My 1, 10, 21, 36, 14, 41, 19 is always associated with the death of a great philosopher. My 42, 13, 8, 38, 15, 36, 48 is Scotland's national flower. My 47, 34, 18, 32, 23, 46, 44 was made into a tea by our grandmothers. My 6, 10, 40 is a kind of rose. My 43, 37, 7, 25, 16, 2, 40, 36 is the heal all. My 35, 40, 20, 8, 28 is an aromatic herb. My 41, 22, 3, 21, 4, 33; 9, 48, 30, 41, 45 is a leguminous plant.

No. 87.—Charade.

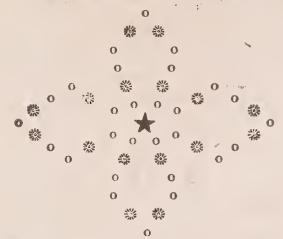
Softly across my first...

Come the distant tones of my LAST. What a relief from my WHOLE That has reigned for an hour past!

No. 88.-Word Square.

1. Useful on an ocean steamer. 2. One of the United States. 3. Pomp, show or festivity. 4. False.

No. 89.-Flower Puzzle.



The upper petal is a word of six letters, beginning and ending with the same letter. It is the name of the marshmallow. The next is a beautiful plant of the heath subfamily. The next is a plant belonging to the mimosa subfamily. The fourth, the family which contains the sarsaparilla, angelica tree and spikenard. No. 83 Cities: Veracity. Felicity

No. 90.-Illustrated Rebus.



The rebus recalls a familiar quotation.

No. 91.-Rivers In England.

1. ENTTR-A river which drains the center of England and falls into the Hu .ber.

2. EENRSV-England: falls into the Bristol channel.

3. EOUS—North of England.

4. AEHSMT-South of England; falls into the North sea.

5. AEYDMW - A tributary of the

6. AHONSSV-Two rivers, one in Oxfordshire, the other in Warwickshire.

7. EEMRSY-North of England. 8. EEDTNWR - A tributary of the Humber.

No. 92,-A Riddle.

I always start every fire, am in the front of fame, and there could be no fun, fact or fancy without me.

No. 93.-Four Marys.

- 1. Mary who takes part in politics.
- 2. Mary who takes care of the sick. 3. Mary who says a great deal in a
- few words. 4. Mary who follows a precedent.

No. 94 .- A Few Arts.

Which of the arts do train conductors object to have left in the cars?

Which of the arts is skilled in fine work?

Which of the arts "exercises mechan-

ical employment?" Which art is "an elaborate trick?"

Which art is "produced by human skill and labor in opposition to natural?"

Which art is "munitions of war?" Which art is "distinctly uttered?":

Quicker Than Thought.

A little boy, hearing some one remark that nothing was quicker than thought, said he knew better than that—whistling was quicker than thought.

Being asked to explain, he said:

"In school the other day I whistled before I thought and got a licking for it.".

To the Point.

He-What do you think of a man who calls on such a stormy night as this? Shé—I should call him a rainbeau.

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 73.—Geographical Puzzle: 1. Portland. 2. Mexico. 3. Dakota. 4: Trenton. 5. Vermont.

No. 74.—Picture Puzzle. April. No. 75.—Rebus:

T, here, s, man, y, a, s, li, p, T, wix, t, t, he, cu (cue), pan, D, the, lip. "There's many a slip

'Twixt the cup and the No. 76.—Cha. ade: Pen-man-ship. No. 76.—Cha. ade: Bismarck. 1. Broad. 2. Irate. 3. Selfish. 4. Mate. 5. Amiss. 6. Relate. 7. Climb. 8. Know.

No. 78.—Progressive Enigma: April. A (aye), ap (ape), pri (pry), ril (rill). No. 79.-Riddle: A clock.

No. 80.—Anagram: Triangle.

No. 81.-Diamond. 1. C. 2. Cod. 3. Canal. 4. Conduit. 5. Danbs. 6. Lis. 7. T.

No. 82.—Double Curtailings: 1. Dogor. 2. The-re. 3. With er. 4. Though ts 5. A-im 6. You-ng

Reciprocity, Sagacity. Paucity. Rusticity.

CAMPBELL - MAUZY CO. STAMP DEALERS

Indiana Rushville

HE stamps on C. M. Co's. 50 per cent. approval sheets are remarkable for their fine condition, and will certainly please the most fastidious collector.

Your name on a postal will bring you a selection.

FREE, FREE

O every person sending an order for stamps from this ad, or sending for my price list of revenues and agreeing to purchase 5c worth I will give a fine used, uncut copy of the \$1 Doc. 1898 issue or \$1 slate, 1900 (cut). cut. uncut.

d	, ,	-		/	1	
	194 7525	cut.	uncut		cut.	uncut.
	8oc	.04	·IO	\$3 brown	.04	.09
į	\$1 red	.03	.20	\$5 red	.07	.15
	\$1 slate	.02	.08	\$5 slate	~.15	
ĺ	\$2 "	.03	.12	\$10 "	.30	
i	\$3 "	.08		\$10 black	.30	-90
-	Private	Props	. will	be a good	investi	ment.
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	2½c Anti	ikamni	a, use	ed		13
	2½c Hos	tetter	Co., t	ised		10
	21/2c Od	Chemi	cal Co	., used		13
	5/8c Lan	man &	Kem	p, used, ol	.d,	07
				ders under		nts.

Coins, Medals, Colonial, Continental and Confed. Money. H. G. Hodge, York, Ills.

W. C. Phillips, Glastonbury, Ct.

e Holding 25 stps, APPRUVAL STEELS cat. at from 50 to 75c per sheet, 10c, or 3 for 25 cents. 10 var. China and Japan for · IO

25 ". U.S. .IO 50 " Foreign, 10. 3 Above for .25 Post paid. Write for special prices on sets.

E. G. Koch & Co., Box 497, PEORIA, ILLS.



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REVENUE CHANGES, JULY 1, 1901.



OME demonstration of joy over the repeal of the war revenue bill of 1898,—so far as it affected proprietary articles, checks, express receipts, money orders, telephone and telegraph

messages, insurance policies, and several other things—ought to be made by those who have been obliged to pay the tax for the past three years to help the government carry out its foreign policy in connection with the war with Spain. The time has not come when a complete repeal of the law is possible, but the number of taxable articles has been greatly reduced, and those articles mentioned above are, from the first day of July, 1901, on, to be exempt from tax.

The following table will show in what respect the present law has been modified:

TABLE I.

Beer, \$2 per barrel and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount changed to \$1.69 per barrel, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount repealed.

Bills of exchange, foreign, 4 cents for each \$100; changed to 2 cents for each \$100.

Cigars, weighing more than 3 pounds per 1,000, \$3.60 per 1,000; changed to \$3 per 1,000.

Cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000, \$1.50 per 1,000; changed to, valued at not more than \$2 per 1,000, 18 cents per pound; valued at more than \$2 per 1,000, 36 cents per pound.

Cigars weighing not more than 3 pounds per 1,000, \$1 per 1,000; changed to 18 cents per pound.

Conveyance, 50 cents for each \$500; now exempted below \$2,500; above \$2,500, 25 cents for each \$500.

Legacies. Law modified so as to exclude from taxation legacies of charitable, religious, literary or educational character.

Passage ticket, \$1 to \$5; now exempt

below \$50 in value.

Sales of products at exchanges: I cent for each \$100 retained, but sales of merchandise in actual course of transportation, exempted from tax.

Tobacco and snuff, 12 cents per pound now, discount of 20 per cent.

TABLE II.

The next list mentions the articles upon which no revenue stamps will be required after July 1, 1901:

Bank checks, bills of lading for export, bonds except bonds of indemnity, certificates of damage, certificates of deposit, certificates not otherwise specified, charter party, chewing gum, commercial brokers' tax, express receipts, insurance policies, leases, manifests for custom house entry, money orders, mortgage or conveyance in trust, perfumery, and cosmetics; power of attorney to note, power of attorney to sell, promissory notes, proprietary medicines, protests, telephone messages, telegraph messages, warehouse receipts.

In other respects the law of 1898 remains unchanged.

WHERE TO FIND PROPRIETARY STAMPS.

No class of men will be more pleased over the repeal than the manufacturers of patent medicines. For months they have been protesting bitterly against a tax which to them did not seem necessary after the close of the Spanish war. Proprietary stamps will no doubt become good sellers hereafter, and old

bottles containing the stamps will be taken from garret and dirt heap for the proprietaries they contain. Collectors living in the cities have the best chance, of course, to get the stamps in quantities, and the first place to look for them, we believe, is at the secondhand bottle dealers. In all the large cities there are men who make it their only business to buy old bottles, pick them over, and sell them to distillers, chemists and others. Almost every bottle they handle contains a stamp. Some of these dealers know enough about stamps to soak them off the bottles and get the wholesale price for them. The majority, however, do not. A couple of collectors were passing a bottle dealer's, the other day, when their attention was called to a row of barrels on the sidewalk. Each barrel was full of sorted bottles, and every bottle had a stamp on it. One barrel contained a number of private proprietaries, and this would naturally take the collector's eye first. The man who kept the shop was immediately interviewed and a price offered for the stamps. The old man could not understand what value could be attached to those hits of paper, and refused to soak off the stamps, thinking the collectors were trying to play some kind of a joke on him. There was but one other means of striking a bargain, namely, to buy the barrel of bottles at his selling price, remove the stamps, and return the bottles for what he would allow on them. The transaction was a magnificent one from the collectors' point of view, and the old man was perfectly satisfied with the transA party in St. John's, Newfoundland, reports that as soon as the death of Queen Victoria became krown, the 1c stamp tearing her portrait was in great demand at the post-office, over 1,000 copies being disposed of in less than one hour.

The R. I. Phil. Society has donated its collection of books and other stamp literature to the Providence Public Library.

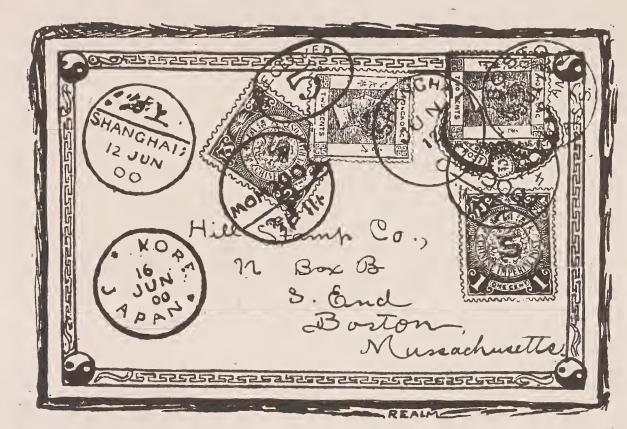
A new issue is expected from Italy soon.

Among the more important stamp exhibitions to be held abroad this year, there is to be an international exhibit at The Hague from the 10th to the 19th of August. The awards will be in the shape of gold, silver and bronze medals, of which there are many.

Collectors have four more months in which to look for Pan-American stamps on letters and parcels.

As explained heretofore, Chinese stamps alone will not pay postage on letters to foreign ports. The other day we saw a Chinese postal card which illustrates this point perfectly, as the following illustration will show. By a glance at the postmarks and the dates thereon, the route of the card from Foochow to its destination is easily discerned. At Shanghai two Hong Kong stamps had to be affixed before the card could travel further on its journey.

Obsolete issues of the stamps of the Australian colonies have recently been reprinted for distribution among the members of the English parliament, and for exhibition purposes.



action, although he had some doubts of the sanity of the parties with whom he was dealing.

All bottle dealers are not as conservative as this man and will allow collectors to enter their establishment and soak off as many revenue stamps as they like for a trivial compensation. We know of no better way to secure these stamps for a small outlay, and we are not going to keep the secret all to ourselves, so we have decided to tell you of it.

SINCE it is a fad to collect postage stamps on original covers, why not collect proprietary stamps on the original packages, etc.? Imagine a collection consisting of several shelves of old bottles of various sizes and hues each containing a revenue stamp!

A new stamp will soon appear from Belgium. Newspaper reports claim that it is to be a distinctive issue, in no way resembling any stamp heretofore used in the kingdom. The portrait of the king, however, will remain as the central design.

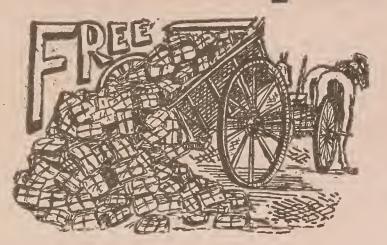
To commemorate their anniversary of independence the Bulgarians have issued two stamps, 5 and 15s, red and green respectively, and in the center of the design is represented a historic cannon which was made of a cherry tree.

A pigeon post is to be established by a private concern to connect the scattered islands in the Samoaon group, so it is claimed, by this means of communication. Whether this or to manufacture stamps be the primary object, will be seen later.

THE REALM

Our Great Distribution of

Free Samples.



o introduce our juvenile magazine, premiums and novelties, we have decided to give away several thousand packages of Free Samples, one package to each person who writes immediately for the same.

Read the instructions below and note contents of each frepackage, as follows:

100 Foreign Stamps, Japan, etc.
1 Set of 8 Japanese Stamps.

Together with all the following:

1 Stamp Album.

4 sample Blank Approval Sheets. Samples of new Hinge all bent.

1 Sample Gum Paper.

1 Perforation Gauge for detecting counterfeits, varieties, etc. Also millimetre scale.

2 Illustrated Price-Lists of stamps, premiums, etc. All the above are free if you read the following instructions.

Directions for obtaining the foregoing Free Samples: One package of the above samples is free to each per-

son who fills out the annexed coupon and sends with it only eight cents (coin or stamps) for a three-month's trial subscription to our large, illustrated paper The Youth's Realm, and also two 2c stamps to help pay postage and wrapping of samples and papers. This is all necessary to receive the above.

If you want the 10 books advertised elsewhere and these samples also, send 35c for a year's subscription to our paper, and send the two 2c stamps extra for postage, as above, and we will mail everything advertised in two separate parcels. Present

subscribers must extend their subscriptions to receive the free gifts, stating what month last subscription began.

Don't forget the two 2c stamps. Cut out the coupon now!



COUPON No. 71

Dear Sirs:

Please send free samples and your juvenile publication for three months to—

N	ame
and the N	WILLO.

Town

State

St. or Box

A Bullard & Co., 97 Pembroke Street, Boston, Mass.



SET of stamps bearing the profile of King Edward are being prepared for the Transvaal, and may be put in use before the new stamps for the mother country are introduced.

Pan-Americans with inverted centers continue to be one of the chief topics of conversation among collec-

tors. Besides the two lower values, 4c and 5c stamps are reported from New York city and Canton, Ohio, respectively. The appearance of so many inverts is looked upon suspiciously by some collectors who imagine that the department is actually turning them out to order. The fact that one New York speculator has 13 sheets each of the 1c, 2c and 4c values, lends strength to the suspicion, and collectors are advised not to pay fabulous prices for these stamps.

The interest in Samoan stamps, as indicated in a previous number of the REALM, has culminated in an exhibition of stamps exclusively from this island. It was given by the Collectors' Club of New York city on the 13th of June, and a number of rare specimens of the Express type were included in the display.

Dealers are advised to act cautiously in sending approval consignments of stamps to parties unknown residing in Philadelphia, as a band of thieves are still operating from that center, even since the arrest of one of the gang. In compliance with several requests from dealers, the Quaker City Philatelic Society has volunteered to lend their aid, and requests that complaints be sent to Mr. R. D. Preniser, the president, 1813 Berks St., Philadelphia, after which investigations will be made.

It is possible that the next catalogue to appear in this country will be the one announced some time ago by Stanley Gibbons, Limited, of London, England. It will be in two parts and although an English publication will price the stamps in U.S. currency.

The 16th annual convention of the American Philatelic Association will convene at Buffalo on the 20th of August and last until all the business of the society has been transacted and the usual festivities participated in.

A change in the monetary system of Spain, and the adoption of the franc, will necessitate another issue of stamps at no distant date. As the present issue has not been in use long, it would be well to add the set to one's collection before prices advance, as they are likely to do.

A competitive exhibition of U. S. documentary and proprietary revenues was given last month by the Boston Philatelic Society in connection with their 107th regular meeting.

The alertness of the man of to-day who speculates in postage stamps, such as provisional issues and post-office remainders, is sufficient to put to shame even the most dexterous exponent of the juggler's art—the man who makes coins and handkerchiefs disappear before your eyes in full gas-light. An inland rate of 4p for 2 oz. on newspapers which had hitherto gone free was recently introduced in Bermuda, and during the preparation of a new stamp, 192,000 1sh. stamps were overprinted "one farthing" for temporary use, and shipped to the island. The very day the provisionals arrived enough to supply all the newspapers until the regular issue was ready—the speculators stepped in and cleaned out every specimen, buying the lot at face value for about \$1,000 and putting the price up to 10c a copy. It was a good thing for the newspaper men who were allowed, when no stamps were to be had, to send their publication free, and also for the post office, but should a large supply of provisionals of the same type arrive later, the speculators will not profit largely from their investment.

All the Queen's head stamps of New Zealand have been called in by the depart-

ment and destroyed. For what purpose we do not know. The picture series alone is doing postal duty. The latter issue gives a wide range of shades and certain tints are already recognized as scarce.

Arrangements have been completed with Messrs. De la Rue for supplying the new English stamps with the likeness of King Edward. The controversy over the position of the head having been settled, Edward will face the address on the envelope, as did the late Queen.

The number of new issues in 1902 is likely to far exceed that of any previous year. Following the change in stamps of England will be that for the 40. British colonies, and the greater part of these new stamps are likely to appear next year.

A GENEROUS OFFER.

This month we make another great Youth's Realm three offer—The months for 8¢ and a free package of stamps, stamp publications, etc. worth many times the price asked for the paper, thrown in as a gift, if two extra stamps are sent us. We do this, in the first place, to gain new subscribers. After a party has read our paper for three months he wants to renew his subscription for twelve more months and thus become a permanent subscriber. In the second place every package of samples we send out advertises our goods and brings us custom. We do not make one cent of profit on this twelve cent offer. In fact we have thus far lost money at the start on each package of samples given away with a three month's trial subscription. But our returns in the end have more than made up for this loss. If you are not a subscriber do not fail to make use of our coupon at once. It will pay you from the start, and we will look to the future for our share of the profit.

STAMPS @ COINS.

ANY put their collections on one side during the hot weather, but it is a well known fact that this is the time of year when the cheapest bargains are picked up. See what we offer-

Columbian half dollars, mint, each 70c Isabella quarters (World's Fair mint) 90c Gold dollars, very fine condition, each \$2.00 Gold 3 dollar pieces, very little used, ea. 4.25 Send Ioc for our coin catalogue showing the prices we pay for all U.S. and B. N. A. coins which command a premium. It contains 32 solid pages of rare dates. No cash drawer is complete without it.

STAMPS.

1000 all different, arranged alphabetically on sheets, and cataloguing over \$25.00. No U. S. or rubbish but all fine stamps. This packet cannot be beaten-at the price and is a bargain for\$5.10 1000 extra good mixture of postage stamps suitable to sell at from 1c to 20c each. This packet contains many really good stamps and no continentals. Price\$3.00 1000 well mixed continentals and U. S. far above the average cheap mixture, at..\$.30 All the above lots are post free.

Agents wanted to sell stamps on approval at 60 p. c. dsscount. Don't forget reference. Randolph Stamp & Coin Co., 1226 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILLS.

Prices below Scott's and half commission. Selling list of coins & stamps, 36 pages, 10c. Buying cata. of coins, stamps, etc., 20pp. 10c. Stamp & Coin Exchg., 13 Ann St., N. Y. City

Something N

UR PINK APPROVAL SHEETS which contain only the finest grade of foreign stamps are the latest out.

Comply with the following offer and see how they are.

1000 Stamps from Japan, Mexico, FREE etc., will be given FREE to FREE anyone meaning business who will send good reference for our fine U. S. revenue or foreign approval sheets at 50 per cent. commission and promise to buy or sell 50 cents worth or more, net, at a time.

This is a standing offer.

Excelsior Stamp Co. KEYPORT, N. J.

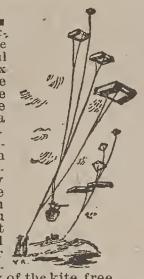
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Agents wanted. prices. Write for a selection to-day.

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often as received, will be advertised in THE YOUTH'S I EALM. Special Offer: Any of the following sets and varieties sold at price indicated at the right, or we will give as a premium any fifteen cents' worth for each yearly subscription to our large, illustrated paper for young and old.

each	yearly subscription to our la	irge, i	llustrat	ted paper for young and old.	¢
	*MEANS UNUSED; ‡USE UNUSED; THE REST AI		726 157	*8 Salvador 1890 *4 Sierra Leone, '87, sur- charged Revenue.	3 0 50
	Stamps. Pri	ice.	730	6 Mexico '74-83 rare,	23
225		03	735	9 Chile	$\frac{10}{08}$
230	5 India includ'g envel's	03	740 746	6 Bulgaria——— *5 Costa Rica, off, 189	15
235	8 Mexican revenues	10	752	3 Bavaria '70 -73 ,3,9,10k	06
241 243	3 Peru, 1895, bust 25 Mexico	03 50	776	8 Ecuador, 92, complete	50 04
251	3 Japan, new issue, fine	02	780 786	4 Hungary 1900, fillers 3 New Zealand, Life In	09
255	3 Cape of Good Hope	02	796	20 Ecuador '65-'97	60
260 266	12 Australia includ offic'l *4 Mexico, 1864	15	800	*5 Bergedorf	08
270	*7 Honduras '91	18	806	4 Italy, Segnatasse, blue 125101,	10
276	6 Ecuador'94	18 03	811	4 Egypt	03
280 285	3 Bosnia *** **4 Honduras 1878 1c-2r	14	816 821	6 Civil War Revenues	03 06
291	4 Argentine' 92	03	825	5Belgium P.Packet *5Honduras'90, 1-25c	12
295	- 13 Canada - *6 Costa Rica Official' 89	·05	830	*5	
300 305	7Porto Rico	15	One	1 2 5 25 750	11
310	*5 Cuba, baby head	04	835 840	*3—— '91 *4—— '91 envelope	08
316 322	3 Mexico offl. seal, cat 28 4 Mexico	02	845	*3—— '92	07
326	6 Jamaica	08	855	3 Chile, revenues, 125c	13
331	3 Jamaica includ Jubilee		861	*15 Roman States 10 Interior, complete 4	10 .55
335 340	6 Finland 5 Sweden Official	04	870	7 New Foundland	18
346	4 Greece	03	875 881		05 04
350		19 0 5	910	5 Cape Good Hope 5 Chile Rev's	20
855 860	8 Argentine 3 Peru	03	915	*3 French Martinique	05
65	4 Italy Segnatasse	04	921 925	*4 Shanghai '93 8 U. S. Columbus	20
876 81	*3 Sardinia	03 25	932	11 War Dept. complete 4.	
85	18 Ecuador, 1 to 10c *10 Heligaland	12	935	12 Pto Rico, baby head	13
90	*3 Guat'la Expo. 2 6 10c	10	942 945	*5 Venezuela surcharg'd 3 Anstria 1850	03
:00	*3 Honduras official '90	(16	951	3 1858	03
106	*4 Thurn & Taxis,	12	955 901		03 03
110	3 Mexico, Official	04	965	4 Cuban revenues	06
$\frac{15}{21}$	5 Proprietary, worth 12c 4 Brit. Honduras' 1891-5		970		03
31	4 Servia	04	980	6 Ronmania 1894, large,	04
36 141	2 Chile, envelopes, 5 Columbian Repub.	05 05	985	6 Same, includ'g 50b	
45	10 U.S.'98 Dc.Revs.cat.160		991		06 10
155	*4 Costa Rica 1889	06	995 100		65
160 165	*4 Mexico '74-9, 8 Japan	03	101	5 Austria, unpaid	05
170	*7 Hamburg, envelopes	10	102	40 Cuba, Worth 1.50	60
176 180	6 Hungary 1888 *5 Servia	04 08	103	5 Greece, Olymp. Games	15
185	*2Ca-ta Rica 1886, envel's		104 105	5 Ecuador '92 5 Peru, unpaid, surch'd	12
190 196	4 Venzuela	04 10	100		60
501	*5 Hussey's Locals, fine	10	106		12
06	, 14 Cuba	25	107 109	- 0 - 100 010 - 1	12)5
511 525	*25 — '11—'96, rare *3——'76, 77	$\frac{45}{11}$	110	4 Bolivia 1894	05
530	*3'79, 5 25 50c	07	111		$\frac{05}{03}$
5 35 5 4 0	*3	09 10	113		11
45	3 Italy Postal Packet	05	114		13
551	1 Japa nese wedding, 2s		115 116	*7 Hondurus '78 *3 Reunion '91 3 types of	45
556	only one in set. 11 Austria 1890-91	$\frac{02}{12}$		of 2c surch.	13
560	*8 Samoa, complete,	13	117	*11 Honduras'90 Official 8 *4 ——'90 envelopes	00 15
5°5 570	4 Bolivia '95 4 France , unpaid	$\begin{array}{c} 07 \\ 04 \end{array}$	119	*11'92	50
576	3 Barbados,	05	121		08 50
580	6 Belgium Postal Packet	09	122 123		50
587 591	13 Japan 5r to 1y compl. *9 U. S. War Dept. 1	.00	124	*10 '91 official	50
595	*7 Ecuador	12	125 126	4 Costa Rica '92 (**) *10 Nicaragua '92 official	08 50
000	*10 Same but including rare 1 P &c.	40	127	4 Justice. The lc is spec. 4.	.80
505	*3 Porto Rico revenues,	***	128 129	13 Italy, . Vic. Emanuel. 6 Brazil Rev's.	20 07
	long	04	130		05
310	15 Jamaica	30	131	2 U.S. Doc. rev.\$1,\$2,gry.	
316	*10 Cuba, 1874-81	12	132 133	7 Queensland *6 Costa Rica'89 official	03 35
320	*2 Postal Service euvel- opes	12	134	*9 Vcnezuela, surch'd	15
25	7 Mexico, Numerals	07	135 136	*13 Salvador '93 1.	00
30	*7 Mexico, Porte De Mar		137		03
335	4 Italy Official, surcharg	06	138		.00
340	*10 Roman States	06	139 140	6 South African Republic 3 French Morocco surch.	
5 4 5 550	*5 Same 3 Gt. Britain Official '8	$\frac{03}{2}$	141	3 Austria 1900, hellers	03
	to '85	14	142 143	*5 Nicaragua '69	35
355 361	3 Sweden '58 8 Honduras '96, complete	06 35	144	4 Italy, offic'l no surch'd	06
365	*4 Switzerland, '62-78	03	145 146	4 Peru 4 Uruguay '94—'95	04 06
370	3 Chilian Telegraph	03	147	3'91	05
576 581	2 Canada map stamps *6 Switzerland '62-81	03	148	20 Mexican Revenues	25
685	7 Belg . P . Packet	10	757 149	8 Ecuador Revs., long, 3 Natal	40
691 69 5	*5 Mexican numerals 4 mexican officials	05 06	150	40range Frec States	06
701	3 Norway	02	152 425	4 Peru Rev's	04
705 711	7 Spain, '90 incl'g 1 P	10	153	4 Mexico 1895	03
716	5 Mexico, '95 5 Bulgaria ——	05	154 155	*4 Hamburg 12 Brazil Rev's.	03 18
720	*2 Honduras '65_2rval s	06	$\begin{array}{c} 155 \\ 156 \end{array}$	3 Chile, new issue	03



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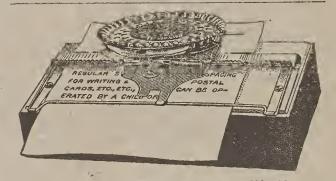
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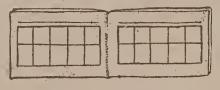
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